

We, the undersigned, in closing our duties to our constituents and our country as Members of the Twenty-seventh Congress, feel bound to call your attention very briefly to the project now entertained by a portion of the People of the United States, still pertinaciously adhered to, and intended soon to be consummated—THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THIS UNION. In the press of business incident to the last days of a Session of Congress, we have not had time, yet we deem it necessary, to enter upon a detailed statement of the reasons which force upon our minds the conviction that this project is *by no means abandoned*; that a large portion of the country interested in the continuance of Domestic Slavery

The open and repeated enlistment of troops in several States of this Union in aid of the Texas Revolution; the intrusion of an American army by order of the President, far into the territory of the Mexican Government, at a moment critical for the fate of the insurgents, under pretence of preventing Mexican soldiers from fomenting Indian disturbances, but in reality in aid of, and acting in singular concert and coincidence with the army of the revolutionists; the entire neglect of our Government to adopt any efficient measures to prevent the most unavailing aggressions of bodies of our own citizens, enlisted, organized and officered within our own borders, and marched in arms and battle array upon the territory and against the inhabitants of a friendly Government, in aid of freebooters and insurgents; and the premature recognition of the independence of Texas, by a small vote, at the head of a session of Congress, and that too at the very session when President Jackson had, by special message, insisted that "the measure would be contrary to the policy invariably observed by the United States in all similar cases, would be marked

the frequent and anxious negotiations of our own Government, the resolutions of various States of the Union, the numerous declarations of members of Congress, the tone of the Southern Press as well as the direct application of the Textual Government, make it impossible for any man to doubt that ANNESTATION and the formation of several new Slave-holding States were originally the policy and design of the Slave-holding States and the Executive of the Nation.

The same references will show, very conclusively, that the particular objects of this new acquisition of Slave territory were the perpetuation of Slavery and the continual ascendancy of the Slave power.

domestic Slavery is tolerated and protected by law, whose existence is prohibited by the legal regulations of other States of this Union; which system of Slavery is held to be not only faithfully acquiesced in by the practical conduct of the Nation, but is also generally acknowledged to be highly beneficial to the country within whose limits it is permitted to exist."

"The Committee feel authorised to say that this system is cherished by our constituents as the *very palladium of their prosperity and happiness*; and, whatever tyrannic taxation may be exacted, and whatever oppressive measures may be enacted, upon the most diligent observation and reflection of the subject, *that the South does not possess within her limits a dissension with which the affections of her people are so closely entwined, and so completely enfolded, and whose value is more highly appreciated, than that which we are now contending to suppress.*"

It may not be improper here to remark that during the

"We sincerely hope there is enough good sense and common sense among the fellow countrymen of the slave to see that the final justice in this subject is not to be won by the aid of force, and that we cannot consider it safe or expedient for the People of the South to entirely disregard the efforts of the fanatics and the opinions of such men as Webster and others who countenance such dangerous doctrines."

only the "equitable and just" interests of our country, and our people, and our manufactures; and God knows that we have already received protection from Government on a most liberal scale—under which encouragement they have improved and flourished beyond example. The South has very peculiar interests to preserve—interests already violently assailed by the hostile treatment of the North.

Your Committee has fully persuaded that this protection to her best interests will be afforded by the Annexation of Texas; an equisite of influence in the halls of Congress will be secured, which will furnish us a permanent guaranty of protection.<sup>29</sup>

The Speech of Mr. Adams, exposing the whole system of duplicity and perfidy toward Mexico, which had marked the conduct of our Government

The last election of President of the Republic of Texas is understood to have turned *mainly* upon the question of *annexation or no annexation*, and the candidate favorable to that measure was successful by an overwhelming majority. The sovereign States of Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi have *recently* adopted resolutions, some, if not all of them, *unanimously*, in favor of annexation, and forwarded them to Congress.

The Hon. HENRY A. WISE, a Member of Congress from the District in which our present Chief Magistrate resided when elected Vice President, and who is understood to be more intimately acquainted with the views and designs of the present Administration than any other Member of Congress, most distinctly avowed his desire for annexation at the last Session of Congress. Among other things he said, in a speech delivered January 26, 1842:

True, if Iowa be added to the one Aids, Florida will be

“Why she says, as a State, weak and almost powerless in resisting invasion, she was herself irresistible as an invader and a conqueror foreign. She had but a sparse population, and an army of her own defence, but let her once raise the flag of foreign conquest—let her, and not a crowd of slaves against the rich South, to the south of her, and in a moment, from all the States in the great valley of the Mississippi—men of enterprise and valor, before whom no Mexican troops could stand for an hour—they would leave their own towns, and strike the blow, and travel to the northward, and, in a few months, to plant the low star of the Texian banner on the Mexican capital. They would drive Santa Ana to the South, and the boundless wealth of captured towns and lands would be theirs, and the Texian Republic would be established. And would exult Texa to pay her soldiers, and redeem her State debt, and push her victorious armies to the very shores of the Pacific. And would not all this extend the bounds of slavery? And would not the Texian Republic, by the very act of creating the extension of slavery, would not stop short of the Western Ocean. We had but two alternatives before us; either we receive Texas into our fraternity of States, and become a more powerful and more numerous people, and become one of our most dangerous and formidable rivals.”

“To talk of restraining the people of the great Valley

the people of the United States were in favor of the annexation; at all events he would risk it with the Democracy of the North.

"Sir," said Mr. W. it is not only the duty of the Government to demand the liquidation of our claims and the liberation of our citizens, but to go further, and demand the non-invasion of Texas. Shall we sit here while the standard of insurrection is raised on our borders, and take a *hodge of slaves and Indians and Mexicans* roll up to the bordering States, and say, *that is our duty*? Shall we say to one man to Mexico, *If you strike Texas, you strike me*, and if England, standing by, should dare to intermeddle, and ask, *Do you take part with Texas?* his prompt answer should be, *Yes and against you*.

"Such, he would let gentlemen know, *were the spirit of the age*, and the *sentiment of the Republic*."

Congress in Virginia, and formerly a Governor of that State, numbered as one of "the Guard," and of course understood to be in the councils of the Cabinet, in a letter bearing date the 16th day of January last, originally designed as a private and confidential letter to a friend, gives it as his deliberate opinion, after much examination and reflection, that TEXAS WILL BE ANNEXED TO THE UNION, and he enters into a specious argument and presents a variety of reasons in favor of the measure. He says, among other things:

The charges the Constitutional objections are as follows:—

"I am, as you know, a strict constructionist of the powers of our own Federal Government; and I do not admit the force of any precedent to establish authority under written constitutions. The power conferred by the Constitution over our foreign relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory under it, seem to me to leave this question open, as one of expediency.

"I do not anticipate objections with regard to the subject of Slavery. This is indeed a subject of *extreme delicacy*, but it is one *on which the Annexation of Texas will have the most salutary influence*. Some have thought that the proposition would *endanger our Union*. I am of a different opinion. I believe it will bring about a better understanding of our relative rights and obligations."

Athletic and hardy will soon kindle his fires and erect his cabin beyond the Rocky Mountains and on the Gulf of California. If Mahommed comes not to the mountain, the mountain will go to Mahommed. Every year adds new difficulties to our progress, as natural and as inevitable as the current of the Mississippi. These difficulties will soon, like mountains interpose,

"Make enemies of nations,  
Which now, like kindred drops,  
Might mingle into one."  
Truly yours,  
THOMAS W. GILMER."

The impoverished condition of Texas, her in-

ability to raise and sustain troops to defend herself against invasion of any length of time, and her want of character and credit abroad, are urged as reasons for IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION, and the opinion has been frequently expressed by those who feel a deep interest in this subject, that it would take place at a VERY EARLY DAY in the NEXT session of CONGRESS.

At the present session the resolutions of the State of Alabama in favor of annexation, and sundry petitions and remonstrances against it, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Objections being made, the resolutions were not received, the Southern Members showing a disinclination to have the subject agitated in the House at present. Might it not be considered as saving too much of a violation of private confidence, we would refer to various declarations of persons high in office in the National Government, avowing a fixed determination to bring Texas into the Union, declaring that they had assurances of the aid of the free States to accomplish the object, and insisting that they prefer a dissolution of the Union to the rejection of Texas, expressing, however, at the same time, their confidence that, if the annexation could be effected, the people of the free States would submit to it and the institutions of the slave States would be secured and perpetuated.

ALBION perfectly aware that many important and controlling objections to annexation exist, aside from the question of Slavery, we have in this Address confined ourselves principally to that, because of its paramount importance, and because the advocates of annexation distinctly place it upon the *ground*. Most of the specious arguments and reasons in favor of annexation, with which its advocates attempt to *gild the pill for Northern palates*, are just about as sincere and substantial as were those of Mr. Wise in the Speech above referred to, in which he labored a long time to convince Northern philanthropists that they would best promote the objects they had in view by favoring annexation, that they might have Slavery in Texas within the power and control of our own Government, that *that might abolish it or mitigate its evils*, he himself being an advocate of perpetual Slavery, and among the foremost to trample upon the Right of Petition itself!

No one can be so blind *now* as not to know

"Gentlemen, we all see that, by whomsoever possessed, Texas is likely to be a Slave-holding country; and I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do any thing which shall extend the Slavery of the African race on this Continent, or add other Slave-holding States to the Union. When I say that I regard every one of us as a great moral, social and political being, I only use language which has been adopted by the distinguished men, themselves citizens of Slave-holding States. I shall do nothing, therefore, to favor or encourage its further extension."

And again, he said:

"In my opinion, the people of the United States will not consent to bring a new, vastly extensive, and slave-holding

In conclusion, he said:

"I see, therefore, no political necessity for the annexation of Texas to the Union; no advantages to be derived from it; and objections to it of a strong, and, in my judgement, decisive character.

"I believe, it to be for the interest and happiness of the whole Union to remain as it is, without dissipation, and

We hesitate not to say that *annexation*, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its Departments, WOULD BE IDENTICAL WITH DISSOLUTION. It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to—eternize an institution and a power, of a nature so unjust in

Constitution, as well from the slave as the free States, *regarded as an evil and a curse*, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave trade, and the progressive influence of the principles of the Revolution.

To prevent the success of this nefarious project—to preserve from such gross violation the Constitution of our country, adopted expressly “*to secure the blessings of liberty*” and not the perpetuation of slavery—and to prevent the speedy and violent dissolution of the Union, we invite you to unite, without distinction of party

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN  
JACOB M. HOWARD  
VICTORY BIRDSEYE  
HILAND HALL

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**WILLIAM HEARN**, 200 Grand Street, near Christie-  
st., July 26. Bowers, will offer a short list of im-  
mense quantities of the stock of Dry Goods at prices much below cost;  
consisting of: Talcois, embroidered, printed and plain Muslin-  
de-Laines, plaid Scotch, Bombazines, superfine Sax-  
ons, Ladies' Cape Lanes, Tachos, and other Fab-  
rics, plain with Cravats and Scarfs, Turkish and other Hat-  
rills, Bouret Lanes, Turkish Muslins, printed Muslins, em-  
broidered and plain, and other Goods, Broche, Thibet, and  
other Shaws, light and dark cold French, and other Wo-  
rsts, Cotton Hoes (Lambie, Linn, Lanes, and Muslin's Parasols,  
Children's Linen (Carmine, pig, India, &c. &c. m12 2w\*

from intermediate ports, New America, Capt. M.H. Truesdell, leaving at 12 o'clock; and the *Worcester*, leaving Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Passengers taking the line of *Bats*, will invariably arrive the same day, and will find the Morning train of Cars for the East or West. The above *Bats* are new and substantial, are furnished with new and elegant *Saloon*, *Refrigerator*, and for speed and safety, are well adapted to the Hudson.

For passage or freight apply on board, to P.C. Schultz at the office on the wharf.

**NEW ARRANGEMENT**—*Fare* reduced, and Freight reduced—New York and Boston via the Railroad Line, New York and Albany via the *Bats*, and the *Worcester*. The first of *Bats* party, DAILY, Saturdays excepted, at 9 o'clock P.M.

The Line is composed of the following splendid steamers,

*THE WORCESTER*, Capt. J.H. VANDERLIP.  
*CLEOPATRA*, Capt. J.C. DEAN.  
*NEW HAVEN*, Capt. LEFKOWICZ.

On and after Monday, the 1st of May, the arrangements, until further notice, will be as follows:

*THE WORCESTER*, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fri-

**FOR SAILOR—**THE Steamboat "COLUMBIA" Leaves New York City for San Francisco 25th. Fares through from New York to San Francisco \$100.00. **NOTE**—Freight on and after the 10th inst. will be in excess of the above rates.

**N. B.** All persons are forbidden taking any one on board of the above boats or owners.

**NORTHERN AND WESTERN PASSAGE OF THE "COLUMBIA"**—The subscribers having been informed that the "COLUMBIA" has completed their arrangements, are now prepared to send the "COLUMBIA" to the ports of the Western States and Canada, by Rail, the Railroads, Steamboats, and Town-boats, to the Pacific River, Erie Canal, four Lakes, Philadelphia, New York, and New England.

The following are a few of the most important cities, viz: **Portland, Buffalo, Syracuse, Oswego, Detroit, Cincinnati, Rochester, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Kingston, St. John, New York, Philadelphia, New England, and**

Also, to any part of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Tennessee, Iowa, Upper and Lower Louisiana.

Having given such universal satisfaction in their London and Liverpool routes, the subscribers are now prepared to make good the undertaking equally, deserving of public favor.

Persons anxious to emigrate to any of the above places, are respectfully requested to call on the subscribers before making their arrangements, as they constantly believe the advantages to be derived from the "COLUMBIA" to prove highly advantageous, and they pledge themselves that every attention

**FOR GOSHEN**—Two Daily Lines.—  
On and after Monday next, April 2, and until further notice, the Cars of the New-York and Erie Railroad will run in connection with the steamboat ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES from Goshen.  
The regular Mail Line will leave the foot of Duane st. daily (Sundays excepted) at 34 o'clock, P. M.  
The Accommodation Line, for passengers and light freight, will leave the foot of Duane street daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, A. M.  
The Freight Line (trip-weekly) will leave as above every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Inland.

**FOR LONDON**—Packet of May 20th.—The packet ship GLADSTONE, Thom. Brattle, master, will

OLD ESTABLISHED Emigrant Passen.  
 Passenger Office, 61 South st. New-York-Regular Line of  
 Packets-The subscriber continues to emigrant passengers

der for the reception of visitors—strangers and others desirous of obtaining board and lodging by the day, week or month.—Transient or permanent boarders may rely upon receiving accommodation equal to any other house in the city. The establishment has undergone a thorough renovation, having been repaired and cleaned, and supplied with new furniture, beds, carpets, and glass, and is now ready to receive guests of all nations, and of all ranks, and of all ages. The management of those seeking for cleanliness and comfort. The table will be supplied with abundance, and every delicacy and luxury of the season provided. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.—Terms moderate, and in accordance with the times.

**BROWN & DARLING.**

N. B.—Connected with the establishment is a large and spacious Assembly Room for Concerts, Balls, &c.

**EXCHANGE HOTEL, BALTIMORE.**—This house having undergone many important alterations and thorough repairs, having been in part refurnished with rich and elegant furniture, is again open for the reception of company.

The position of this Hotel is too well known to require a detail of its advantages. It is confessed to be, for people of business, perhaps one of the most favorable of any in the city. The present proprietor intends that care and money will not be wanting to improve its natural advantages under his management, and respectfully asks the patronage of his friends and the public.

Baltimore, April 20, 1842. **ERASTUS COLEMAN.**

**GREENWICH POTTERY.**

**THE WORKING MAN'S COAL YARD**

Having been removed, as is permanently located at the well-known third corner of Greenfield and Grand streets, where the proprietors are now receiving and will continue to receive orders from their customers, owned by themselves, the choicest quality of each Orchard, H. and A. coal, which they promise to sell at least a percent. lower than any in the city, which the following prices will show:

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Best Broken, screened and delivered..... | \$5 00 |
| Stove.....                               | 4 75   |
| Lump.....                                | 4 50   |
| Best Lump.....                           | 4 25   |

The business of the yard will be conducted by the subscribers, and they solicit the patronage of the public, their old customers and friends.

A note through the Post-Office will be sent promptly attention.

m36m  
WAS. BERGERSON

[illegible][illegible]

**ANOTHER EVIDENCE** of the efficacy of KELLAY'S Bangle Extract of Sarsaparilla Gently-Cure

giving me health and comfort in my old age. You are welcome to make any use of this you think proper.

JOHN JACKSON, Williamsburgh, L. I.  
May 3th, 1843.

State of New York, Kings county, ss.

I, John Jackson, with whom I am personally acquainted, appeared before me this 5th day of May, 1843, and being by me

the money will be refunded. Certificates from distinguished persons who have fully tested their superiority may be obtained. If they are used with authentic gold, will do more cooking with less fuel. They are sold in an open fire, and may be used with wood or charcoal.

**PISK & PISK.**  
Sausage makers and dealers in Fisk's Patent Slices for various purposes. 260 Water St. Tel. 12-1100.

**CORPORATION NOTICE—Public notice** is hereby given that a petition has been presented to the Board of Aldermen to raise the sidewalks on the southerly portion of Grand street, between Varick and Hudson streets. The petitioners are the owners of the property on the southerly side of the street, and are desirous of having the sidewalks raised to the same, are requested to present them to the Board of Street Commissioners, a Office on or before the 23d of May, 1912, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Board of Street Commissioners' Office, No. 12th St., between Broadway and Avenue C, New York City.

**TRAFFIC ON IRISH AND ENGLISH**

subscribers on hand and cannot furnish the  
water all kinds of Groceries, Bakers, Milk, Farm, and  
all kinds of fruit and four horse Plantation Wagons, Also, all  
kinds of the Carriages, with all the prices to suit  
the times.

**TIMOTHY W. MULLFORD**  
Orange, East Co. New-Jersey.

Refers to  
James Bozr, 22 Washington street,  
Charles Rios, 60 Avenue, cor 31st st,  
John Condit, 38 Cherry street,  
John W. Smith, 100 W. 4th street,  
George J. Price, 181 East 12th street, New York.

where grocers' wa-  
gons may be seen.

**2000 BOXES** first quality Family Soap for sale  
low for cash by **P. F. EDDY, 20 Old Slip, opp St.**

**2000 BARRELS** of **LIME**, of the best qual-  
ity, will be contracted for by any party desiring  
the same, as the lime is of the best quality and  
coming season, and food city being the best

Isaac Salk, 150 Greenwich street,  
Peter Hampton, 10 Canal st., New York city,  
Messrs. Post & Lewis, 100 Broadway,  
J. D. Bradley, Troy, New York.  
J. Goodfitt, Utica, do  
W. H. Burtis, Rochester, do  
Messrs. Jewell & Budge, Fiskeburgh, N. Y., do  
J. W. Smith, Elmwood, do  
**FIRTH & HALL, General Agents,**  
100 Canal street, New York.

[illegible]

house lot, of course the said alley-way leading from First street to said lot number two (2), for ever. And also, all and singular parts and parcels of the above described premises, situate, being and being on the easterly side of the Bowery, between First and Houston streets, in the Ward of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to wit: lot number one (1), containing one acre and one-half (1 1/2) of land, bounded on the easterly side by the Bowery, and on the southerly side by Houston street, and designated by the number two hundred and ninety-nine (299) in the Bowery, and a bounded and contiguous as follows, that is to say: northwesterly, in front, by the Bowery, for the full length of one hundred and thirty feet; easterly, on one side, by lot number two (2); southerly, on one side, by lot number three (3); and northwesterly, on the other side, by lot number five (5), containing one acre, in front, by the Bowery, for the full length of one hundred and thirty feet; and in width, in the rear, fifteen feet nine inches; and in length, on the southwesterly side, sixty-five feet eight

lives in common with the owners and occupants of the adjoining lots of using the said alley-way leading from First Street to the said lot number two (2) for ever. And also all singular that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land with buildings erected thereon, situate, lying and being in the said aforesaid, and which on the aforesaid map is designated the number twenty-one; bounded and containing as follows, with southeasterly by the said last mentioned part or alley-

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of Schoon, in the County of Essex, in the City of New-York, part of a tract of land known as Totten & Campbell's Purchase, and the said partition between the tenantes distinguished as number forty (40) containing one hundred and fifty acres.

Also, all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land, situate,

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, Master in Chancery  
W. B. BURKE, Solicitor.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.: In Chancery.

Before the Vice-Chancellor of the first Circuit Court  
—County of Erie, et al., vs. Charles S. Sagor, et al.—In per-  
formance of the duties of the office of the Vice-Chancellor of the State  
of New York, will be sold, at public auction, under the direction  
of the undersigned, one of the Masters and Clerks of the  
New York Superior Court, the city of New York, by John  
Swift, Auctioneer, on the twentieth (20th) day of Jan-  
uary, (A. D. 1883), at 12 o'clock noon of that day,  
all the right and title of the said Charles S. Sagor, et al., in  
the storehouse or building, situate, lying and being, on  
the corner of the First Ward of the city of New York, and  
northerly side of Beaver street, as lately opened, and  
containing, to-wit:—

[illegible]